

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Re-examination and favorable reconsideration in light of the above amendments and the following comments are respectfully requested.

Claims 1 - 19 are pending in the application. Claims 1 - 7 and 13 - 19 stand rejected and claims 8 - 12 stand withdrawn from consideration.

By the present amendment, claims 20 and 21 have been added to the application.

In the office action mailed February 23, 2005, the Examiner recorded a restriction to the following groups of inventions:

I. claims 1 - 7, and 13 - 19, drawn to a method of repair a crack, classified in class 228, subclass 119; and

II. claims 8 - 12 drawn to a brazing paste, classified in class 29, subclass various.

Applicant hereby confirms the election of Group I, claims 1 - 7 and 13 - 19, for the purposes of examination. The election was made with traverse.

In the office action, the Examiner contends that the product can be used in welding lap joints and that restriction is therefore proper. A review of claims 8 - 12 shows that they are directed to the brazing paste which is used in the process of claims 1 - 7 and 13 - 19. In fact, all of the limitations in claims 8 - 12 can be found in claims 1 - 7 and 13 - 19. In order to properly examine claims 1 - 7 and 13 - 19 since they claim the details of the brazing paste, the Examiner must search class 29, various subclasses. Thus, there is no point to the restriction requirement. The Examiner is hereby requested to withdraw the restriction requirement.

Further in said office action, claims 1 - 5 and 13 - 17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,628,814 to Reeves et al. and claims 6, 7, 18, and 19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Reeves et al.

The foregoing rejections are traversed by the instant response.

The present invention relates to a process for repairing at least one crack in a metal workpiece such as a turbine engine component. The process comprises the steps of forming a braze paste containing a first nickel base alloy material containing boron and chromium and a second nickel base alloy material containing chromium and cobalt, applying said brazing paste to an area of said metal workpiece containing said at least one crack, and subjecting said brazing paste and said workpiece to a brazing cycle by heating said brazing paste and said workpiece.

The Reeves et al. patent relied upon by the Examiner is directed to a technique for applying an abradable coating 32 to an inwardly facing surface of a shroud 22 used in a gas turbine engine (see FIG. 2). The Reeves et al. patent has nothing at all to do with any method for repairing at least one crack in a workpiece such as a turbine engine component.

In Reeves et al., the coating is formed by mixing a first alloy precursor with a second alloy precursor. The first alloy precursor has a composition which includes nickel, cobalt, chromium, aluminum, and yttrium. The second alloy precursor contains nickel, cobalt, chromium, aluminum, silicon, and boron. The two powders are mixed with a binder. The powder-binder mixture is pressed to form a compact which has a curved shape that conforms to the inwardly facing surface 30. See column 6,

lines 53 - 57. The compact is joined to the surface by an adhesive. See column 6, lines 61 - 62. The compact and substrate are then heated to a brazing temperature to densify the compact and bond the compact to the substrate. See column 6, line 66 to page 7, line 8.

Claim 1 is allowable because Reeves et al. do not teach or suggest a step of "applying a brazing paste to an area of said metal workpiece containing said at least one crack." The word "crack" is not mentioned anywhere in Reeves et al. Thus, Reeves et al. can not anticipate claim 1.

Claim 1 is further allowable because Reeves et al. never subjects any which can be called a brazing paste (emphasis added) to a brazing cycle by heating said brazing paste and said workpiece. In Reeves et al. the two alloy precursors are formed into a compact with a curved shape that is adhesively bonded to the surface. The compact is not in the form of a paste. Therefore, Reeves et al. never heats a brazing paste (emphasis added) and the workpiece as part of a brazing cycle.

Claims 2 - 7 are allowable for the same reason as claim 1 as well as on their own accord. For example, Reeves et al. never heats the brazing paste and the workpiece to the temperatures set forth in claim 2. Claim 3 is allowable because Reeves et al. never says that the powders are mechanically mixed. Claim 4 is allowable because Reeves et al. does not teach or suggest prefilling said at least one crack with said second nickel base alloy material.

Claim 13 is allowable because Reeves et al. does not teach or suggest the steps of "applying said brazing paste to an area of said turbine engine component containing said at least one crack" and "heating said brazing paste and said turbine engine

component to cause said braze paste to flow into and fill said at least one crack". As noted above, Reeves et al. never mentions the word "crack". Thus, there can be no anticipation.

Claims 14 - 19 are allowable for the same reason as claim 13 as well as on their own accord. Clearly, Reeves et al. never teaches or suggests the method steps of claims 14 - 16.

With regard to the obviousness rejection of claims 6, 7, 18, and 19, the rejection fails because the Examiner lacks any teaching which would lead one of ordinary skill in the art to perform the claimed method steps. The Examiner's position is in error because he focuses on properties and not on the claimed inventions which are the method steps. Thus, claims 6 and 18 are allowable because there is nothing which teaches forming a brazing paste with a 1:1 ratio. At best, Reeves et al. does 60:40 which is not close to 1:1. Claims 7 and 19 are allowable because Reeves et al. does not teach mixing the two claimed materials.

New claims 20 and 21 are allowable because Reeves et al. does not teach the claimed method steps.

For the foregoing reasons, the instant application is believed to be in condition for allowance. Such allowance is respectfully solicited.

Should the Examiner believe an additional amendment is needed to place the case in condition for allowance, he is hereby invited to contact Applicant's attorney at the telephone number listed below.

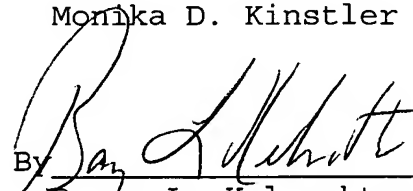
The Director is hereby authorized to charge the extra claim fee of \$50.00 to Deposit Account No. 21-0279. Should the

Appl. No. 10/608,359
Amdt. dated May 20, 2005
Reply to office action of Feb. 23, 2005

Director determine that an additional fee is due, he is hereby authorized to charge said fee to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date: May 20, 2005

I, Nicole Motzer, hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: "Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313" on May 20, 2005.

